1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
4	Plaintiff)
5	-VS-) Criminal No. 21-10217-PBS
6) Pages 1 - 93 OSAKPAMWAN HENRY OMORUYI, a/k/a)
7	"Clifford Bernard" or "Bernard) Clifford" and)
8	OSARETIN GODSPOWER OMORUYI,)
9	a/k/a "Nelson Bright" or "Bright) Nelson,")
10	Defendants)
11	SENTENCING
12	BEFORE THE HONORABLE PATTI B. SARIS
13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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18	Haitad Chatas Distaint Count
19	United States District Court 1 Courthouse Way, Courtroom 19
20	Boston, Massachusetts 02210 October 31, 2023, 10:45 a.m.
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23	LEE A. MARZILLI OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
24	United States District Court 1 Courthouse Way, Room 7200
25	Boston, MA 02210 leemarz@aol.com

APPEARANCES:

CHRISTOPHER J. MARKHAM, ESQ., Assistant United States Attorney, Office of the United States Attorney, 1 Courthouse Way, Room 9200, Boston, Massachusetts, 02210, for the Plaintiff.

PETER C. HORSTMANN, ESQ., Law Offices of Peter Charles Horstmann, 450 Lexington Street, Newton, Massachusetts, 02466, for the Defendant Osakpamwan Henry Omoruyi.

AUSTIN C. TZENG, ESQ. and SUSAN COSTA, ESQ., Law Office of Austin C. Tzeng, Suite 501, 21 Mayor Thomas J. McGrath Highway, Quincy, Massachusetts, 02169, for the Defendant Osaretin Godspower Omoruyi.

ALSO PRESENT: Tricia Marcy, U.S. Probation Office.

PROCEEDINGS

THE CLERK: Court calls Criminal Action 21-10217,
United States v. Omoruyi. Could counsel please identify
themselves and Probation.

MR. MARKHAM: Christopher Markham for the government, your Honor.

MR. HORSTMANN: Good morning, your Honor. Pete Horstmann for Henry Omoruyi.

MR. TZENG: Attorney Austin Tzeng. Good morning, your Honor. With me is attorney Susan Costa for Osaretin Omoruyi.

MS. COSTA: Good morning, your Honor.

MS. MARCY: Good morning, your Honor. Tricia Marcy for U.S. Probation.

THE COURT: All right, and you're filling in -- thank you, thank you -- for Mr. Rinaldi?

MS. MARCY: Yes.

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10:46 10

THE COURT: So I think the probation officer who had been assigned to this Presentence Report is not available. I was thinking maybe he communicated with you all, but I wanted to start with loss amount because we are doing a sentencing today, and it's an unusually complicated sentencing. So I think that there are concerns I have about loss amount that fall into two buckets, if you will. One is with the alleged co-conspirator who pled guilty before Judge Casper, Mr. -- I think his name is Macpherson -- is that his name? -- and the

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10:48 20

other one is with respect to anything that predated the conspiracy that was charged, which began in 2019. It wasn't clear from the Presentence Report what the dates of all these people were, and I was hoping that the probation officer would let you know that I was going to start with that.

But before I even get to all those issues, there are a lot of issues of calculating the Guidelines, which I believe are identical with respect to both brothers. And then I thought I'd split us up and start with one brother and then move to the other brother because obviously I have to think about each person differently in sentencing. Many of the issues were overarching that I thought we'd do it together to begin with. Does that make sense to all of you?

MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: In doing so, I found it very confusing on a lot of issues because the documents kept flowing in over the last three or four days, even over the weekend. I have at least two briefs from Mr. Horstmann. I have one brief from Mr. Tzeng. I have two from you, Mr. Markham. I have multiple letters for both brothers, different letters, although the dad writes for both people, and I've got a separate letter for each. And, in addition, I have I think three victim letters, but you think there are more?

MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor, there are more.

THE COURT: There may have been more, but I don't know

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         who they are because for understandable reasons, their names
         are blacked out, so I don't know if they're the ones I already
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         heard from on the stand.
                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor, in the government's
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         sentencing memorandum, it identifies some of the victims who
         spoke, who testified; and then the victims who have initials on
     7
         their names, we're specifically using their initials because
         they did not testify.
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                  THE COURT: Because the ones I got did not testify.
10:49 10
         And were they from this other quy, or were they from these two
    11
         brothers?
                  MR. MARKHAM: No, your Honor. These are people who
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         sent money to these --
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                  THE COURT: To these accounts?
                  MR. MARKHAM: For these accounts, yes. I would note
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         that there is some overlap. There are victims who sent money
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         both to these defendants and to Macpherson.
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                  THE COURT: I see.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: But I only know of one specific instance
10:49 20
         of that off the top of my head.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. So let me just start there.
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         don't feel -- Macpherson did not testify, right?
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                  MR. MARKHAM: No, your Honor. He declined to
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         cooperate after pleading quilty to the conspiracy.
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                  THE COURT: Sure. So he was in front of Judge Casper.
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         I feel like I don't know enough about him to count his money.
         That said, when I did the calculation with Mr. Rinaldi, it
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         didn't bring it down below the range he was otherwise in.
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         think it was about $200,000?
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                  MR. MARKHAM: It was $203,206.53.
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                  THE COURT: Is Macpherson?
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Is Macpherson.
                  THE COURT: Just uniquely him?
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor. He actually received
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         in his case over $600,000. The government is only recommending
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         that that amount be counted toward this conspiracy for the
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         specific reasons I'm willing to address if you'd like to hear
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         them.
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                  THE COURT: No, I just didn't get -- I don't have
         information, and you're not calling him to testify, right?
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Your Honor, if I could just put on the
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         record my reasons very briefly?
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                  THE COURT: Yes, you can, but I -- well, let me just
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         not assume that. Are you calling any witnesses?
10:50 20
                  MR. MARKHAM: No, your Honor.
                  THE COURT: All right, go ahead.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: So Macpherson and these two defendants
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         were initially charged in the same complaint. One pled quilty,
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         which is why he was not in the superseding indictment that went
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         before the jury in this case, but the government did
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specifically allege in the indictment in this case that the defendants conspired with each other and others, and Macpherson was one of the "others" that was presented to the jury at trial. Two important pieces of evidence: One, the Philip Weah passport, the passport that was used to get this \$203,000, that was being stored in Henry Omoruyi's storage unit. That passport was entered into evidence at trial through the FBI agent who searched that storage unit. So that passport is being stored in one of the defendants' storage units.

And then the other defendant, Osaretin Omoruyi, is texting that Philip Weah passport and the bank account information for Philip Weah over and over again to his same overseas co-conspirators. If I may, that was Exhibit 101 is a summary of text messages sent and received by Osaretin. He received the Philip Weah bank information on eight separate occasions. Oh, sorry. He received it on four separate occasions, sent it on eight separate occasions, and in one of those, he's actually negotiating the cut they're going to get.

So the Court is completely within its right, of course, to use its discretion to not count it, but I'd ask that you consider it as part of the sentencing, considering they were charged together, one pled guilty to conspiring --

THE COURT: Yes, but that was your choice. The charging decision is the government's choice. I agree there's some evidence, but I have to find it by a preponderance, and I

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         heard almost nothing about it in the trial.
                  MR. MARKHAM: So, your Honor, I just want to make this
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         point. At sentencing you don't only consider the trial --
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                  THE COURT: I understand, but usually I get someone to
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         testify, or I have more about it. I didn't even recognize the
         name Weah, so it was such a passing reference that I -- it
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         wasn't a big deal at the trial, I don't have any testimony, and
         I am not counting it.
                  But it doesn't change the range. This is what's
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         important here. As far as we did the math, am I right about
         that? Did you get up to speed on this? It didn't change the
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    12
         range.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: It does not change the range, your
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         Honor, no.
                  THE COURT: Now, the next thing is, because I didn't
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         have the dates on everything, were they all post-2019?
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Well, to be clear, your Honor, the
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         indictment didn't charge post-2019. Your Honor cabined it to
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         that solely for the purpose of trial, but that's not how it was
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         charged.
                  THE COURT: I thought the superseding indictment said
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         the conspiracy 2019 and later.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: It started at least starting in 2019,
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         and the government, just the same way we charge "or" and "and,"
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         we charge "starting in at least in 2019 --"
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1 THE COURT: I know, but I'm not going to go back to 2 2017. 3 MR. MARKHAM: But, your Honor, at a sentencing, under relevant conduct standard for continuing conspiracy --4 5 THE COURT: I heard no evidence. 6 MR. MARKHAM: That's not true, your Honor. You heard 7 from Ping Yu who testified on that witness stand that she sent money to Osaretin Omoruyi in 2018. She testified. 9 THE COURT: Well, let me just -- it was unclear from 10:54 10 the Presentence Report and from all of my evidence how much of 11 it was pre-2019. I have to be able to make the judgment, not 12 you. So how much of it was prior to 2019, which is the charged 13 date? 14 MR. MARKHAM: So if your Honor is inclined to just cut the conspiracy off at 2019 --15 THE COURT: Well, it could be December, 2018, but it 16 can't be all the way back to 2017. There's got to be some 17 18 reasonable cutoff. So I just want to understand. I think 19 Mr. Rinaldi didn't know. I called him yesterday to find out if 10:54 20 he knew. He didn't. It's not in here. So I just want to 21 know, how much of it substantially predates 2019? 22 MR. MARKHAM: I'm more than happy to give it to you, 23 your Honor. I just want you to understand the reason the 24 government didn't put it in its briefing is because the 25 government didn't understand the Court's ruling as to cutting

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off relevant conduct starting in 2018.
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                  THE COURT: It's not relevant unless it's within the
         scope of -- I can't find relevant conduct foreseeable unless
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         it's within the scope of the conspiracy. I forget what date.
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         I think it says "at least 2019," so I want to be able to make
         my own judgments.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: I understand, your Honor. So I brought
         those numbers here if you'd like to hear them.
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                  THE COURT: Yes.
10:55 10
                  MR. MARKHAM: So the Clifford Bernard bank account,
         Henry Omoruyi's bank account, was the zero dollars before 2019.
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    12
         So Clifford Bernard is zero.
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                  THE COURT: So you all got this message from
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         Mr. Rinaldi, right, because I asked him to send it, just so
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         this isn't a surprise to anyone?
                  MR. MARKHAM: Your Honor, he didn't send me that
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         message, but I'm prepared to address it anyway.
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                  THE COURT: Oh, you didn't? Did he not send it?
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, he asked me if I had it, it might
10:55 20
         be useful to bring. He didn't say you wanted to start with it,
         but, again, your Honor, I'm prepared.
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    22
                  THE COURT: All right, all right, all right.
                  MR. MARKHAM: So Clifford Bernard is zero dollars
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    24
         before 2019. Nelson Bright is zero dollars before 2019.
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         Philip Weah is also zero dollars, but my understanding is, your
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Honor does not want to count that co-conspirator funds, which
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         just leaves us with just three accounts: Henry's personal
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         account, Osaretin's personal account, and then Zion Cleaning.
                  So for Henry's personal account, $80,120.90 were sent
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         in 2018, so the year leading up to 2019.
                  In the Zion Cleaning account, which is the fake
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         company opened in the name of Osaretin Omoruyi --
                  THE COURT: I heard a lot about Zion, yes.
                  MR. MARKHAM: -- that received $36,726 in 2018.
10:56 10
                  And then the biggest chunk of money that comes before
         2019 is in the Osaretin Omoruyi personal bank account, and that
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         is between 2016 and 2018, there's $314,251.30.
                  THE COURT: So how much of that would just have been
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         in 2018? Is it possible to --
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Because the FBI forensic analyst is in
         back, if you give us --
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                  THE COURT: 2016 is way too early.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: I understand, your Honor. I could ask
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         if he could sort of do that math quickly. I asked him for all
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         things that predated 2019. I didn't have it broken out by
         year, but we may be able to turn that around.
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                  THE COURT: So let me just -- maybe I'm now getting a
         little confused. So if we knock out Macpherson...
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Even if you knock out Macpherson, I
    25
         believe all of --
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                  THE COURT: If I leave in 2018, does that...
                  MR. MARKHAM: So, your Honor, I could -- what we can
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         try and do is, if we want to talk about --
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                  THE COURT: Why don't we talk about the other ones and
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         have him -- can you go talk to him?
                  MR. MARKHAM: May I just have a moment, your Honor?
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                  THE COURT: Yeah, yeah, yeah.
                   (Discussion between Mr. Markham and FBI agent off the
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         record.)
10:58 10
                  MR. MARKHAM: So, your Honor, it does sound like the
         majority of it is actually for just the Osaretin account, which
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    12
         is the only account that received money prior to 2018. A lot
         of it is from prior to 2018, so he's going to run and try to
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         get that number for how much came in in --
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                  THE COURT: And so I'm hoping -- poor Tricia Marcy
         walked into the middle of this. I'm just trying to do the math
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         because it may drop it down a level.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor, I think we're at over
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         $2 million. If you drop out the Philip Weah and potentially
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         around $300,000, you're going to be right at about that
         $1.55 million level, so it would potentially drop it down two
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         points, depending on what the answer is.
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                  THE COURT: I think it might.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: So let's do a hold on that till the agent
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1 returns. 2 MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: And I want to make sure the defense has an 3 opportunity to look at the math because in fairness to you, the 4 5 issue of the pre-2019 was not raised until Mr. Horstmann raised it yesterday midday, so this issue -- I didn't focus on the 7 pre-2019 till a late-filed memo, but now I'm focused, so I just want to make sure the math is right. 9 So, now, let's go through the other enhancements and 11:00 10 circle back to that, if we can. 11 MR. TZENG: Your Honor, I think, just to stay on this 12 point, the rough math that I've done I think is -- regarding the original calculation of overall loss, the number is now 13 14 less by \$655,000, approximately. 15 MR. MARKHAM: That's not correct, your Honor. We'll get the math, but the numbers \$2,094,000 and change, even if 16 you minus off \$500,000 of that, it would still be over 17 \$1.55 million. So need to figure out the exact math, but even 18 19 if you take out the Philip Weah money and an entire \$300,000, that would still be over \$1.55 million, but it's going to be 11:00 20 21 very close, so I need to get you that answer. 22 THE COURT: Right. So I'm now at the so-called "third

amended PSR," so I'm ignoring the earlier ones. I hope you all got that.

MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor.

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11:02 20

11:01 10

THE COURT: We're all playing catch-up here a little bit, okay. And the briefing was confusing because the briefing was playing catch-up too a little bit on some of the issues. So let me... I believe they're identical, am I right, between the two brothers? So we start with the money laundering Guideline, and one of the reasons is, the third PSR, that starts it at a base offense level of 6. I think that's correct. Then the question is whether or not it's over or under \$1.5 million. But I think if I keep in 2018 -- I'm not going to keep in 2016 and 2017, I don't think there's fair notice of that -- the question is what the math would be. I don't know. I don't know. So we're going to do a hold on that.

Ten or more victims, it strikes me if I count -- I do believe there was a jury finding of a conspiracy between the two brothers, so I think ten or more victims applies. There certainly were ten or more victims between the two brothers.

MR. TZENG: For the record, and I might need my memory refreshed on this point, but the jury did come back with a question while they were deliberating as to whether or not they needed to prove that the brothers conspired with each other, and I believe that the Court's instruction to the jury was that that was not a necessary finding; just one or more persons. So it's not -- I don't believe that the jury was required to make a finding that they conspired with each other at all, which was

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         one of the bases that --
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                  THE COURT: Yes, but I'm finding that by a
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         preponderance. So I do think there are ten or more victims,
         and also...
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: Please note my objection, your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: Okay, I do.
     7
                  MR. TZENG: Mine as well, your Honor.
                  THE COURT: I'm just going through the math right now,
     8
         okay? So I don't know whether it's going to be plus 15 or plus
         14. That's what I don't know.
11:03 10
                  MR. TZENG: Just note my objection on the number as
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    12
         well.
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                  THE COURT: All right, okay. Now, it still says here
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         a misrepresentation, the defendant acted on behalf of a
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         charitable. As was pointed out by both defense memos, both of
         the brothers were not the front men. The people who made
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         representations were perhaps part of the conspiracy, but I
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         don't think I should charge either of these people with the
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    19
         plus two. They weren't the ones who made the misrepresentations.
11:03 20
         I'm not sure they knew, you know, like these con men. They
    21
         weren't the con men.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Well, they were to the point --
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                  THE COURT: They weren't the ones interfacing with the
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         victims. Put it that way.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor. I mean, there's one
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text from Osaretin where he's negotiating creating a fake

Facebook account so that his co-conspirator can specifically
hustle victims, which was presented at trial. So I take your
point. I think there's two distinct questions: Did the
defendants know these were romance scams? Absolutely, and I'd
like to be heard on that if you find --

THE COURT: No, of course, I find that by a preponderance they knew they were romance scams, but that's different from whether someone was a soldier or in charitable this, that, or the other.

MR. MARKHAM: Correct, your Honor, there's no evidence that they specifically told the victim "I'm a soldier" or "I'm part of a charity." I would note that under the Guidelines, again, it's the Court's discretion to apply an enhancement, but the question is whether the scheme involved that misrepresentation. And to the extent -- obviously it did in this case, and, of course, you know, by a preponderance the defendants knew --

THE COURT: But there's no evidence that they could have reasonably foreseen someone would say that they were a soldier in Afghanistan.

MR. MARKHAM: Well, your Honor, if I could be heard on that, there is text messages where they're giving away address information, specifically for Osaretin Omoruyi, and they're talking about how they need to use the name "major," the rank

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"major" on it. There was also a text message from Danny
Omoruyi, another family member of theirs, who is sharing a
screenshot about where a victim is being tricked into sending
money to the United Nations to help medical personnel in
Afghanistan. It's sent right to him. So, again --

THE COURT: Sent to the brother?

MR. MARKHAM: Yes, to Osaretin Omoruyi, yes, your
Honor. Danny Omoruyi sends a text message to Osaretin Omoruyi.
It's a screenshot that we presented at trial. It was in one of
the exhibits. And it's a woman who's being told, "Hey, send
this money to the United Nations so that these doctors can get
to Afghanistan." The victim responds, "Where do I send money?"
It's then screen-shotted by Danny Omoruyi and sent to Osaretin.

So, you know, whether you apply the two-point enhancement I don't think is going to be determinative at the end of the day of what their sentence is, but I just want to make crystal clear for the record, the defendants knew what this was.

THE COURT: Well, I find by a preponderance of the evidence they knew they were romance scams. They were mugus, or whatever the word was. They were fools, they were foolish people. But I do not think that they were personally involved at all to the extent that the plus two was appropriate or -- I don't remember that text. You know, it was a long trial, but it was maybe -- I certainly don't think it was true for both of

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         them, and I don't think it's enough to prove it, so I'm not
     2
         doing that plus two.
     3
                  The plus two for located outside the United States, of
         course it was. All the money was shipped to Nigeria. That was
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     5
         proven beyond a reasonable doubt, not even by a preponderance,
         so I give that plus two.
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: Can I be heard on that, your Honor?
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                  THE COURT: Yes.
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: I don't think it's that clear from
11:07 10
         what's charged. I think that the charges are very limited.
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         They're limited to bank fraud here in the U.S. --
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                  THE COURT: All these bank accounts shipping it to
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         Nigeria. I think that was in the PSR.
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: That is in the PSR, and that's part of
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         the conduct, but it's consistent with our argument that you
         should only include for Guideline calculation purposes those
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         amounts attributable to the victims, or in the extreme, those
    17
         amounts to the Clifford Bernard account. The Clifford Bernard
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    19
         account was opened on a particular day. That's the bank fraud.
         There's --
11:07 20
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                  THE COURT: But wasn't the money shipped after that?
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: There was money shipped to the Bank of
    23
         Nigeria, correct.
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                  THE COURT: Yes.
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: But it does not meet with the same
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criteria that we normally see for sophisticated means; and, in my view, this is a very unsophisticated transaction. You know, to transfer — to open an account in the name of Clifford Bernard and then transfer money to yourself as concealment, I consider that to be very unsophisticated, so for the record, we object.

MR. MARKHAM: If I can just be heard briefly and hopefully provide some clarity on the point, the same enhancement applies if it's sophisticated or if it involves money overseas.

THE COURT: I agree with that.

MR. MARKHAM: So, yes, it was sophisticated based on the application note, but the Court need not even find that because on Page 7 of Exhibit 99 which was entered at trial, it shows that \$550,000 was sent from Henry, Osaretin Omoruyi, to their personal bank accounts at the Bank of Nigeria, over half a million dollars.

THE COURT: Yes. Why isn't that squarely within this enhancement?

MR. TZENG: Just note my objection for the record.

THE COURT: All right, so I'm adding a plus two. And, also, we did some research on this, and I do believe the authentication enhancement is properly given even though they were fake passports. So --

MR. HORSTMANN: Please note our objection to that as

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well, your Honor.
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                  MR. TZENG: Likewise, your Honor.
                  THE COURT: So just to do the math, let's say for a
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         minute it's 6 plus 16 or 14 -- all right, so let's start with
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         16 depending on where that goes -- plus 2 for ten or more
         victims, plus 2 for foreign jurisdiction/sophisticated means,
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         plus 2 for authentication device. So if it's at 16, that's 22,
         24, 26, 28; and if it's 14, it's 26. So we just have to do the
         math on that, and I'm assuming we'll see your agent in a
11:09 10
         minute.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: I asked him to move swiftly.
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                  THE COURT: Say it again?
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                  MR. MARKHAM: I asked him to move swiftly, so
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         hopefully he'll be back soon. I asked him to move as fast as
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         he can.
                  THE COURT: Well, maybe he doesn't have the information.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: It's all in the bank records. It's in a
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    18
         spread already. It's just he doesn't have his computer.
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                  THE COURT: I know, but here's the thing: Have they
         seen all these bank records?
11:10 20
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor. They were all turned
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         over in discovery.
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                  THE COURT: Is there something you wanted to say?
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: I just want to make sure my objection
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         is clear to where we think the math comes out. It's far below
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         16 your Honor. We don't think the brothers should be
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         aggregated. We don't think there should be any transactions
         that are prior to the creation of the Clifford Bernard
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         accounts. We don't think it should include money that the
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         government, not only the constitutional argument, hasn't proven
         by putting witnesses on the stand and subject to cross-
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         examination. But taking a name from a Korean bank account in a
         case where Clifford Bernard is a fake account doesn't mean
         anything to us. That could be a fake name too. To call these
11:11 10
         people victims and attribute a monetary loss to them without
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         further proof of something, I mean --
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                  THE COURT: I thought these were all -- okay, stop me
         if I'm wrong. I thought I limited it. I got rid of
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         Macpherson. These are all moneys that flowed through your
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         client's accounts.
                  MR. HORSTMANN: It did, your Honor, but there's no
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         proof at all that these people were real, as opposed to other
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         fake accounts. Those were the names of the accounts. We take
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         the government at their word for that. But just because --
11:11 20
                  THE COURT: I think it's more likely true than not
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         that they're real.
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: I understand that, your Honor, but I
    23
         just wanted to put our objection on the record.
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                  THE COURT: Why would someone unreal send the money
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         there? I mean, it's --
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: Clifford Bernard.
                  THE COURT: Well, that was phony from him.
     2
                  MR. HORSTMANN: Right, but, I mean, this is -- money
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         laundering is about moving money. Just because somebody in
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         Korea has a bank account in their name and --
                  THE COURT: I think that's speculative. I have no
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         reason. I saw these, like, eight women on the stand or
         something like that, not to mention all the, which isn't
         included for reasons I don't understand, the unemployment
11:12 10
         compensation stuff. I don't even know why that's not in there.
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: That's the point I was speaking about,
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         but --
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                  THE COURT: I don't understand why that wasn't added
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         in, but --
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Your Honor, the math is complicated
         enough, and there's literally hundreds of these bank cards that
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         we'd have to get subpoenas. Who knows if they have any money
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         on them?
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    19
                  THE COURT: Anyway, I will take into account that
         there was fraud, but I'm not adding it into loss amount and the
11:12 20
    21
         stuff from the COVID money.
    22
                  But, anyway, let me just sort of -- this is either --
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         and it's I for criminal history, and then there's a question of
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         whether or not I vary downwards by two because they weren't
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         personally responsible for the fraud.
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Did you want to say something? I'm sorry.

MR. TZENG: Yes, your Honor. I do have a duty to object contemporaneously on the same grounds that Mr. Horstmann raised, but, also, more to the point -- I think it was in my sentencing memo -- I tried to make the point that, look, I mean, two of these bank accounts were created, Zion Cleaning and the accounts in my client's name. There's no issue that there was bank fraud associated with the creation of those accounts. I mean, the Zion Cleaning business was opened up, you know, nominally under Mr. Osaretin's name, but there was nothing about the opening or creation of that account that was fraudulent in terms of the bank. So, therefore, the mere listing by the government of moneys flowing through accounts associated specifically in his name and the Zion Cleaning accounts should not count for overall loss unless these people testified in court. There's just simply no evidence, the government hasn't presented anything as to, you know, the cavalcade of listed transactions of names and amounts. fact of the matter is, for the vast majority of that amount of money, we have absolutely no idea the circumstances --THE COURT: Well, do you have a basis for believing

THE COURT: Well, do you have a basis for believing that -- I mean, the money from those people flowed through the accounts -- that there was a bona fide business reason for that?

MR. TZENG: It's not my burden to show, your Honor.

1 THE COURT: I'm just saying, they flowed through phony 2 accounts. 3 MR. TZENG: Not necessarily phony accounts if they're in my client's name. If they're in my client's name and under 4 5 the name of a business that he legitimately created, there was paperwork submitted to the City of Boston regarding the 7 creation of a company named Zion Cleaning, and so the sheer --THE COURT: There was no Zion Cleaning, right? 9 MR. TZENG: There was a legitimate business that was 11:14 10 established. There was a certificate --11 THE COURT: I thought there wasn't one. Am I 12 remembering that wrong? 13 MR. MARKHAM: Your Honor, Zion Cleaning was a fake 14 business. The defendant did not have a cleaning business. And 15 the people who sent money to this account, some of whom you've heard from, were just romance scam victims. 16 THE COURT: But he's challenging that there was no 17 information in the PSR about that. 18 19 MR. MARKHAM: Well, one, you heard, I believe Ping Yu who you heard from sent money to the Zion Cleaning account, not 11:15 20 21 to mention the fact that just because you open up an account in 22 the name of Zion Cleaning, the fact that there is no evidence that he ever worked for a cleaning company, and they never paid 23

taxes on any of this money, is alone enough to infer under

First Circuit precedent, which we put in our brief --

24

1 THE COURT: Yes, I find by a preponderance of the evidence that these were phony accounts. There was no such 2 thing as Zion Cleaning as a sort of bona fide business, and 3 that the people who sent the money there were part of the 4 5 romance scam activities based on the testimony I heard. So your objection is preserved. But regardless of whether it's 26 7 or 28, it's either 63 to 78 or 78 to 97. Do I have the math wrong? 8 9 MS. MARCY: Excuse me. So you calculated the base offense level at 28 or 26. There is an additional two-level 11:15 10 11 increase, which I don't think is objected to, for a conviction 12 under 18 U.S.C. 195- --13 THE COURT: All right, all right, good catch. For 14 some reason, I didn't see that. Maybe it was on a separate 15 page. MS. MARCY: So it's at 53 of Henry's PSR. I don't 16 know if it's the same paragraph. 17 18 THE COURT: Oh, there it is. You're right, I missed 19 it. You're right. So we're either at 30 or 28. MR. MARKHAM: Your Honor, 28 would be 78 to 97 months 11:16 20 21 would be the Guideline sentence. 22 THE COURT: Wait a minute. I'm trying to mark these down. So it's either 30 or 28, Criminal History Category I, 23 24 but I'm going to be considering the two levels so we need to 25 discuss that, but let me just -- if it's 30, it's what?

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                  MR. MARKHAM: 97 to 121 months.
                  THE COURT: Yes. And if it's 28, it's 78 to 97.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor.
                  THE COURT: And, obviously, if the way the new
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         variance works or the new Guideline works, it's minus two, so
         let me come back to that in a minute. Supervised release
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         is...I don't think that changes.
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                  MS. MARCY: It does not change, your Honor. It's two
         to five years.
11:17 10
                  THE COURT: The fine is?
                  MS. MARCY: So the fine for a 30 would be $30,000 to
    11
         $300,000.
    12
    13
                  THE COURT: Okay.
    14
                  MS. MARCY: And for a 28 would be $25,000 to $250,000.
                  THE COURT: Now, in terms of restitution, as far as I
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         can tell, we should probably wait for another day for that,
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         unless you have an agreement on it.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Your Honor, I think based on the
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         parameters that you've provided, we should be able to provide a
11:18 20
         very short joint filing afterwards identifying what the
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         restitution number should be, obviously with the defense
    22
         preserving their objections, but I think you provided us
         quidance on how you're calculating loss.
    23
                  THE COURT: Let's talk about the minus two variance.
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         As I read it, in order to get it, you have to not be personally
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responsible, personally responsible; and neither of them were
personally responsible because they were the behind the scenes
set up the phony bank account, maybe rented the storage closet.
I think the minus two applies to them, first-time offender
types.
         MR. MARKHAM: Understood, your Honor. I would just
note for the record that as of today, it doesn't apply at all,
but considering it will be applying tomorrow, that would be a
bit ridiculous of a position.
         THE COURT: I won't enter the judgment until tomorrow.
         MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor.
         MR. HORSTMANN:
                         Thank you, your Honor.
         THE COURT: So that's another variable there as to
where it's at, and I didn't know if we wanted to take a quick
recess to see where we were on the math or whether you just
wanted to go down a level.
         MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor, it sounds like we're at
a 28 with the minus 2 for first-time offender with the
potential --
         THE COURT: Or a 28 or a 26.
         MR. MARKHAM: Or a 26, depending what the math is. If
we could have a brief recess just to try to get you the right
answer, I'd appreciate it.
         THE COURT: And also confer with them because, really,
I didn't even think about pre-2019 till yesterday.
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                  What time did you file your brief, Mr. Horstmann?
                  MR. HORSTMANN: I think it was 1:00, your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: Yes, so --
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: But I was waiting for more. In my
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         defense, I was waiting for more.
                  THE COURT: Anyway, I'm here to do justice. I'm not
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         going to ban it. I'm just simply saying, I hadn't even focused
         on that issue. And Mr. Rinaldi didn't know the answer, and so
         we got in touch with you as soon as I read it and understood
11:20 10
         it.
                  So do you want to wait a couple of minutes? And then
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         I was thinking of doing each person separately.
                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor, I think once we have
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    14
         the Guideline sentencing range, the government would also
    15
         tailor its argument --
                  THE COURT: All right, so just the Guidelines are --
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         it is true it says "at least 2019," but I'm not going to go
    17
         back to 2016 or 2017. I don't think that gives fair notice, so
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         I will consider 2018. And I will not consider Macpherson. So
11:21 20
         just maybe you can at least do the math and then preserve your
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         objections, both sides, for what I've done or I haven't done?
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: That might be worth doing. Do you have
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         your cellphone on you?
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                  MR. MARKHAM: No, your Honor, but -- pardon me.
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actually just received -- allow us to confer with defense.
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         just received an email from the FBI forensic analyst saying
         that most of it is in 2018, meaning most of the money is coming
         in in 2018; but I think the defense deserves more than an
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         email, so let us get him on the phone.
                  THE COURT: He just walked in perhaps.
     7
                  MR. MARKHAM: So if we could allow defense to confer
         with him and have a conversation --
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     9
                  THE COURT: I completely agree. So we'll take a
11:21 10
         five-minute hiatus or break?
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                  MR. TZENG: Before we adjourn, your Honor, just a
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         couple things. Number one, in my sentencing memo, I did
         discuss the idea that Macpherson Osemwegie's indictment
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    14
         indicates a conspiracy that existed in 2017, and on that basis,
         my client should not be responsible for the loss.
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                  Now, Mr. Horstmann thankfully drilled down on that and
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         hit the nail on the head.
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    18
                  The second issue is, and I raised this in my PSR
    19
         objections --
                  THE COURT: Well, you did raise Macpherson. I think
11:22 20
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         everyone raised Macpherson, but I didn't understand that even
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         if we drill him out, some of the other moneys came in.
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                  MR. TZENG: Right. I just indicated that, you know,
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         the charged indictment did not indicate some time period prior
         to 2019.
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1 THE COURT: Well, didn't it say "at least 2019"? 2 MR. TZENG: It did. 3 MR. MARKHAM: I'd also note the original complaint in this case was back in 2018, so there's no issue of fair notice. 4 5 It was a trial superseding indictment. 6 THE COURT: I go by the indictment. 7 MR. MARKHAM: Understood, your Honor. MR. TZENG: The other thing, your Honor, and I raised 8 9 this issue in my sentencing memo as well as my PSR objections, 11:22 10 that it's the defendant's contention that he should be eliqible 11 for a minimal or a minor role deduction --12 THE COURT: You're right, you did raise that. 13 MR. TZENG: -- in the overall conspiracy. You know, 14 this is a situation where the vast majority of the legwork is being done by others, not Osaretin Omoruyi, there being no 15 allegation whatsoever that he had communication or contact with 16 any particular witness or alleged victim in the case. So I 17 think that the mere opening of bank accounts -- and this would 18 19 have been my argument with respect to sophisticated means had 11:23 20 that enhancement applied -- but the mere opening of bank accounts pales in comparison to the type of scam, defrauding 21 22 that are done by the front-end people. 23 Now, even if the Court were to take into account that 24 Mr. Osaretin Omoruyi was responsible for the opening of the

Nelson Bright account, which I'm not sure that it necessarily

is, that passport existed in Osaretin Omoruyi's house, but it does not necessarily mean that he is the person who opened the account. The Court heard evidence in the course of the trial that persons other than Osaretin Omoruyi were making transactions on the account. Those were the drive-through ATMs on the Nelson Bright account at the Citizens Bank. I asked the witness straight up, who is this? And there were women involved. There were people that were clearly not Osaretin Omoruyi. So minimal minor participant I think he should be eligible for.

Also, the fact that there were other people who had access to the account also leads into my argument regarding overall loss, that he shouldn't necessarily be held accountable for transactions that were or could have been made by others.

Thank you.

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MR. HORSTMANN: Your Honor, I made the same argument, I'm not going to repeat it, but I would join in that.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you. I decline to afford a minor role reduction. I think he opened the accounts and he had the storage closet, so --

MR. TZENG: Just for the record, none of the items belonging to Osaretin Omoruyi were found in the Prime Storage facility.

THE COURT: That's fair, that's with respect to Henry; and with respect to Osaretin, he did have some stuff but --I

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         forget the address now but --
                  MR. MARKHAM: There's a storage unit actually, your
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     3
         Honor, in the basement of their home which had essentially the
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         same --
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                  THE COURT: Kind of stuff.
     6
                  MR. MARKHAM: -- implements of fraud that you saw.
     7
                  THE COURT: I think that's right, but the big issue
         was the opening of the accounts, and I don't think that's a
     8
         minor role because so much flowed through. But neither am I
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         making them supervisors, and neither do I feel they were
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         directly responsible for some of these misrepresentations to
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         the romance scam, the people who were scammed. I mean, they
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         were basically, I don't know, people who got the money and then
    14
         forwarded it to Nigeria, essentially.
    15
                  Okay, we'll take a few-minutes break, okay?
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Thank you, your Honor.
                  THE COURT: And then I thought maybe what I would do
    17
         is -- I notice people are here, and I don't know if they're
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    19
         family members. So I don't know if they're family members of
11:26 20
         both of them or neither of them, so there it is. Thank you.
    21
                  THE CLERK: All rise.
    22
                   (A recess was taken, 11:26 a.m.)
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                   (Resumed, 11:39 a.m.)
    24
                  THE COURT: Okay, so what does the math look like?
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor, the defense and the
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government agree that excluding 2016 and excluding 2017 and
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         excluding the Macpherson accounts, the reduction would only be
         $250,000 in total, approximately.
                  THE COURT: So it leaves --
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                  MR. MARKHAM: It leaves about $1.75 million or
         slightly more, which is well above where the Guideline cutoff
     7
         is.
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                  MR. TZENG: Your Honor, I agree that's the current
     9
         calculation. I just want to be clear here that I still
11:40 10
         maintain my objections, all of the objections regarding the
    11
         calculation of loss that I raised previously.
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                  THE COURT: And just so I can see, if I reduced it to
         2018, it would just skip below?
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    14
                  MR. MARKHAM: No, your Honor, I'm not quite sure
         that's right. It would literally be right on the line.
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                  THE COURT: Okay, thank you.
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: Which Judge Woodlock would call a
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         straddle calculation, which he might, you know, lead the way.
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    19
                  THE COURT: Okay. At least for right now, though, it
         would be Total Offense Level 30, right?
11:41 20
    21
                  MS. MARCY: Yes, your Honor.
    22
                  THE COURT: Criminal History Category I. When I bring
         it down to 28 because of the variance -- am I right about doing
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         this? -- this is how the math works -- then that brings it to
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         28 and I, which brings us to 78 to 97, something like that,
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         right?
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor, exactly that.
                  THE COURT: Okay.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Including the variance.
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                  THE COURT: Which when I issue the judgment tomorrow
         will be the law.
     7
                  Okay, so it's Total Offense Level 28, Criminal History
     8
         Category I, 78 to 97 months, two to five years, $30,000 to
         $300,000.
11:42 10
                  MS. MARCY: Excuse me, your Honor. It's actually
    11
         going to drop down about two levels to 25.
                  THE COURT: All right, it's the $25,000 to $250,000,
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    13
         okay.
    14
                  Now, no counts carry a mandatory minimum. I have not
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         accepted the Presentence Report with respect to some of the
         enhancements and I have with respect to other of the
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    17
         enhancements. I believe both brothers are treated the same in
         terms of the Guidelines. And what I thought I would do -- and
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    19
         I don't have a strong view as to who goes first and who goes
11:42 20
         second -- is only do one at a time and have the others stay
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         back there until I have ruled, but of course the lawyers can
    22
         stay here. I don't think there's any other law that's
    23
         crosscutting. Is that right?
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                  MR. MARKHAM: No, your Honor, not --
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                  THE COURT: All right, so who wants to go first?
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MR. HORSTMANN: I'm happy to, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, so why don't I have Osaretin

Omoruyi just go back there. His family of course can stay.

4 His lawyers of course can stay. There's nothing secret about

5 this, but I don't want it to be -- I want it to be

individualized, let's just put it that way, and I want when

7 people speak to be able to speak.

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MR. TZENG: Well, my only concern about that, your
Honor -- and I've seen Judge Wolf have the government group two
defendants at a time in a multi-person financial fraud
conspiracy, you know, defendants that were similarly
situated -- I just don't want it to be an issue, if the Court
has already heard from Mr. Horstmann but it's a point that I
would have raised anyways with respect to my client, I just
don't want him to think, you know, "Mr. Tzeng, why aren't you
raising these issues?" But I don't want to belabor the point,
but I also don't want to be duplicative of similar arguments
that Mr. Horstmann might make.

THE COURT: Okay. I just think in general, when he gives his statement and I think about him, sometimes people feel -- I mean, especially when they're brothers, it's emotional -- if I sentence, for example -- I haven't decided what the sentences are differently with respect to each of them -- I think we should just proceed this way.

MR. TZENG: Understood. Thank you.

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                  THE COURT: I haven't made any decisions at all. I'm
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         iust --
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: I don't expect my client to make a
         statement, your Honor, just so you know.
     4
     5
                  THE COURT: Well, that would be the other thing,
         people making statements.
     7
                  Okay, so the government. Now, I assume, do we have
         any victims here who are speaking?
     8
     9
                  MR. MARKHAM: No, your Honor, only the victim impact
11:44 10
         statements submitted to the Court.
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                  THE COURT: All right, go ahead.
                  MR. MARKHAM: So the Court has calculated the
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         Guidelines now and varied below those Guidelines, resulting
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    14
         in --
                  THE COURT: At this point, I don't even really
    15
         consider it a variance at this point.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Understood, your Honor. It's just that
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         it's just technically what it is.
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                  THE COURT: I don't know. If I enter the judgment
         tomorrow, is it?
11:45 20
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                  MR. MARKHAM: I think it doesn't go into effect until
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         February technically. Congress has until tomorrow to reject
         it, which --
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    24
                  THE COURT: Oh, it doesn't go in effect until
    25
         February?
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                  MS. MARCY: So I think that technically it's the
         Guideline manual in effect on the day of sentencing, so the day
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         of sentencing is today, so that would still be the 2021 manual.
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                  THE COURT: Oh, I see.
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     5
                  MS. MARCY: I know, it seems, like, silly but --
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                  THE COURT: It does seem silly, doesn't it?
     7
                  MR. TZENG: So just to clarify, my understanding is
         that the new Guideline is supposed to kick in tomorrow.
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     9
                  THE COURT: That's what I thought.
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                  MR. TZENG: But the retroactivity to the persons who
         have already been sentenced, to which the zero-point offender
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    12
         should apply, does not kick in until February 1st of next year.
         That's my understanding. So even though the rule is supposed
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         to go into effect tomorrow, the retroactivity of it does not --
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                  THE COURT: Yes, but since the judgment won't enter
         till tomorrow, not actually even because of this, just because
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         it will take me that long to get it all together, I think that
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         it will be in effect.
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                  MR. TZENG: Thank you, your Honor.
11:46 20
                  THE COURT: Anyway, all right, go ahead.
                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor, and I think it's a
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    22
         distinction without a difference because we're here to talk
    23
         about the conduct.
    24
                  THE COURT: Yes.
    25
                  MR. MARKHAM: Not just the numbers. For instance,
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we've applied a zero-point, essentially a zero-point offender reduction, despite the fact that this is a crime that lasted for over two years. It was from 22 different bank accounts. Over a hundred people transferred money into these accounts. And so there's a question of whether it even makes sense to apply something that's meant for a first-time offender who made one mistake to a multiyear conspiracy that's like this. But that's not the point. The point is to come here now and talk about what did the defendants actually do, what did they know, and what the sentence should be, so allow me to do that.

The government is asking for a Guideline sentence in this case, even taking into account the Court's Guidelines calculation, so something between 78 and 97 months; and the government's position is that it should be something on the higher end of that Guidelines calculation.

So why is the government asking for something on the higher end of the Guideline calculation? Well, first, it's important to note that Guideline sentences, even in money laundering cases, where the defendants claim that they didn't talk to the actual victims are not uncommon. The government provided one example recently from this district, *United States v. Abbas*, where Judge Sorokin sentenced a money launderer, who was laundering money for overseas fraudsters, to a Guideline sentence of 108 months, in recognition of that person's role in the scheme over the course of an extended period of time which

is serious.

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In this particular case, a sentence within the Guidelines at the higher end is appropriate because of the particular facts before this Court with respect to these defendants. I believe the government has probably overbriefed you at this point on this case, and you've seen the entire trial, so I'm not going to go through everything you saw and heard, but I'd like to highlight four key points that the government would like you to consider.

First, unlike most fraud cases, this case involves real harm to individual victims, and the defendants knew that that was what was happening. We've seen Henry's text message to Osaretin about their friends being arrested specifically for, quote, "romance scams." You know that a co-conspirator described the victims to Osaretin Omoruyi, the other defendant in the case, as "mugus," which translates to the idiots or the fools. And Osaretin then went on to open a fake Facebook account so that that defendant could hustle, and we know that Henry when he's sending that text message to Osaretin, Osaretin is talking to his co-conspirators overseas, that Henry and Osaretin were in a single conspiracy. They're brothers who live with each other, who are doing this over the course of years. Of course they're talking to each other about what they're doing, as you saw in their texts with each other.

In most money laundering cases, the defendants come to

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sentencing, and they can plausibly claim, particularly in cases like this, that they had no idea what the money was for. They do essentially what these defendants have done, including Henry in his sentencing memo, which is to say, "I just opened accounts through which money flowed," this passive voice, as if they did nothing wrong or had no agency in the matter. But you know that's not true in this case because Henry texted his brother about their own friends, who were doing the exact same thing in the Boston area, being arrested for romance scams.

And the amount of pain and harm that caused to the real victims, you know what that is. You've seen some of them testify. It's heartbreaking. You've heard their victim impact statements. They lose trust in society as a whole, they lose trust in themselves, and, yes, they lose a ton of money, leaving some of them only scraping by to survive. They used words like "fear, embarrassment" and "shame," and all that pain and the defendants' knowledge of that pain merits a Guideline sentence, just a sentence within the Guidelines calculated by Congress.

Second, despite the clear evidence of the defendants' guilt and their knowledge, they still refuse to accept any responsibility or express any remorse. I read their sentencing memoranda carefully, including Henry's. He says he had "no knowledge of the purpose of opening fake accounts." Your Honor, you know that's not true. You know he had knowledge of

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11:51 20

the purpose of opening fake accounts. Mike Amiegbe testified that he spoke to Henry directly in person about these scams and how they're opening fake accounts.

THE COURT: And was he the one who did the unemployment compensation, the Green Dot cards?

MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor. He's the one who described meeting Henry in person, and they had a nickname. They were doing so much unemployment fraud that they called it "pandy." That's the nickname they had for it, and that's pandemic, as in pandemic unemployment fraud.

THE COURT: But it was he and not Osaretin, right?

MR. MARKHAM: So Mike Amiegbe only testified about speaking to Henry, correct. He did not testify about speaking to Osaretin.

THE COURT: So to some extent, although it wasn't included in loss amount, do we know at least some amount that was stolen or not?

MR. MARKHAM: So, your Honor, there are amounts, about \$15,000 that were deposited directly into the defendants' bank accounts, about half in each from unemployment; but the majority of unemployment, as you saw, was actually coming in those bank cards, the hundreds that we found in Henry's storage unit in the names of other people. And that's why the government put in its sentencing memo that its loss calculation is reasonable and also conservative, because we're just never

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         going to know on those hundreds of cards how much money
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         potentially went into them. It's why the government didn't
         include it in its loss amount, because it can't give you a
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         reasonable figure, but we know the figure we provided you is
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         really on the conservative end. It doesn't include those
         hundreds --
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                  THE COURT: But it was Henry, not Osaretin?
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                  MR. MARKHAM: So there were bank cards both in
         Osaretin's storage unit in the house where Osaretin had some of
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         his materials, his passports, and there were also those bank
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         cards in Henry's. There were more in Henry's, though. And as
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         you saw at trial, it's in the PSR, the pictures of all those
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         bank cards in Henry's storage unit, including bank cards with
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         individual people's name on it that says "Arizona unemployment."
         It's clear what it is. It's clear it's in someone else's name.
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         But, no, we don't know how much money was sent or attempted to
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         be sent to all those cards or how much was withdrawn.
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                  So --
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                  THE COURT: The one gentleman who testified, where did
         that money go?
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Pardon me, your Honor?
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                  THE COURT: There was one guy who testified. He was a
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         nurse.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor, that was Bruce Rioux.
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                  THE COURT: Do you remember? It just wasn't
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something -- I remembered it from the trial and was surprised 1 2 that so little of it came of issue in the PSR. MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor, Bruce Rioux was a nurse 3 in Maine and --4 THE COURT: Someone stole his pandemic money, right? 6 MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor. I believe it went to 7 the Clifford Bernard account. Is that correct? 8 MR. HORSTMANN: It did go to the Clifford Bernard account, but it was never his money. I think he testified that 11:53 10 he didn't even put in an application. Just somebody used his 11 identity. 12 THE COURT: I see, I see. 13 MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor, he wasn't unemployed. 14 He was actually a nurse during the pandemic working overtime 15 while this scheme was stealing money from U.S. taxpayers. while he was impacted in that his identity was stolen, it 16 wasn't his unemployment that was somehow rerouted. 17 So you know that Henry had knowledge of the purpose of 18 19 opening these accounts. To claim otherwise just isn't 11:54 20 reasonable. Henry texted about his friends being arrested for 21 romance scams and identity theft, and he even rented a storage 22 unit where he hid multiple fake passports and allowed his co-conspirators to hide their multiple fake passports. 23 24 Henry also claimed in his sentencing memoranda that

this conduct was aberrant behavior, and this gets to the point

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I made earlier about how long the scheme went on. It can't be aberrant behavior when it's what you do for a living for two years. That's not aberrant behavior. That's what you do.

That's the choices you decided to make about how to live your life in order to get hundreds of thousands of dollars for yourself.

And notably, this only stopped when they got arrested. It's not like this stopped when the government found out about it way later. Their friends were arrested in 2020. That's when they sent those messages about their friends being arrested for romance scams, and they kept doing it for nine more months after that, only stopping when the handcuffs got put on them. So this isn't aberrant behavior. It's what they decided to do. And under those circumstances, Henry's refusal to really accept any responsibility, to try to use the passive voice about opening bank accounts and say he didn't really know what it was for, that merits a higher, on the higher end of a Guideline sentence.

Third, unlike in most fraud case that come before you, these defendants are going to be able to keep essentially their profits from this scheme. You know the defendants were getting a substantial cut of the proceeds. Mike Amiegbe testified about it. You've seen their texts discussing a 30 percent cut, and the defendants then transferred their cut, that 30 percent, overseas. The bank records — this is Exhibit 99 — and

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testimony from Mr. Harger showed that between 2019 and 2021, Henry and Osaretin combined transferred over \$550,000 to their personal bank accounts in Nigeria.

So two things about that: One, that is an astronomical amount of money in Nigeria where the cost of living is so much lower, which is important to consider about the defendants' benefit from their scheme, is relatively how much that money is worth there.

The second thing to think about is, that amount makes perfect sense because you've calculated the loss as about \$1,750,000, approximately. \$550,000 is about one-third of that loss, the exact amount that they were negotiating in their text messages. So you know what that money is for: It's their cut. It's going to their personal bank accounts in Nigeria.

You also saw what the defendants were able to buy with that in the bank records. You see various memo lines, albeit more of them are for Osaretin, but some of them also with Henry where it says on the memo line to their personal bank accounts in Nigeria that the money is for real estate. And on Osaretin's phone, which is in the PSR, these pictures, you see this. You see --

THE COURT: I know those pictures.

MR. MARKHAM: Okay, your Honor. Well, I think it's just important to remember that they were never going to pay any of this money back, never. They've sent it over to

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Nigeria. You're going to give a restitution order and forfeiture order? They're never going to pay it back. It's in Nigeria. It's going to be waiting for them when they get out of prison.

And that's where in a fraud case, usually people who come before you are U.S.-based people who you're going to garnish their wages; you're maybe going to take their house for some major fraud. That's not going to happen here. This is the rare case where you're looking at someone who has been convicted at trial, and you have to decide what the punishment should be for someone who gets to keep the money after committing the fraud. And the reason you know they're never going to just out of the kindness of their heart repatriate the money is because they were arrested in 2021. They've been in jail for three months. Not a penny has been repatriated because they don't want to do it. It's in the Omoruyi apartments. It's in the Osaretin Omoruyi mansion that's being built.

So what sort of sentence do you have to craft for people who get to keep the money? It's got to be something on the higher end of the Guidelines because that's just so rare in a fraud case.

THE COURT: Do you draw any distinction between the two brothers?

MR. MARKHAM: I think it cuts both ways, your Honor.

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I think if you look, they were working the conspiracy, of course. Osaretin did get slightly more money flowing through his accounts, and we see his accounts — I know you're not considering it — but going back to 2016. So it does look like he was starting this earlier based on what we were able to see. And because we have Osaretin's phone, we do have more instances, I mean, hundreds of instances with his text messages with overseas co-conspirators.

Now, some of those text messages are with Henry, so we can see them working together. And a lot of those text messages are Osaretin moving Henry's fake identity to those overseas co-conspirators, so we know this is a single conspiracy. But the fact remains, under 2B1.1, you're supposed to consider loss amount in terms of what their culpability is, and several hundred thousand more dollars did go into Osaretin's accounts.

Now, it cuts the other way based on the facts of the case which you have seen, which is that, one, Henry had the storage unit where he allowed other co-conspirators to essentially fill up all their fraudulent bank cards and fake passports there. He is the one who rented that and allowed other people to use it.

And, by the way, when the government calculates loss amount, we're not including Macpherson Osemwegie who was storing his fake passports there. We're not including Amowie,

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the other co-conspirator who stored his fake passports there, so that's a conservative loss calculation under those circumstances. But, nevertheless, Henry made that decision to basically create a storage unit so other people he knew could commit the same crimes.

And, secondly, for the reasons the Court well knows because it ordered a GPS bracelet on Henry prior to trial, he did release the names of witnesses prior to trial, including one whose family members were subsequently threatened in Nigeria because he was talking, and then that person didn't ultimately testify at trial. We have no evidence that Osaretin --

THE COURT: Did or did not?

MR. MARKHAM: He did not testify at trial. So the government had two essentially cooperators on its witness list. You only heard from one of them. The other one did not testify at trial, and that's the one who's reported having his family members threatened in Nigeria after his name was released. So that's how it sort of cuts both ways. It appears Henry is working --

THE COURT: And you don't have any knowledge that one was more involved than the other in an unemployment compensation scam?

MR. MARKHAM: No, your Honor. I mean, Henry's storage unit has more of those bank cards, but at the same time, he has

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other co-conspirators who he was letting use that are storage unit, so it's hard to parse out how many of those bank cards were definitely his versus co-conspirators.

Now, in our view of what the scheme is, it doesn't really matter. They're all working together to do this, and there's hundreds of bank cards, but that's why the government wants to be a little careful in sort of ascribing all of those bank cards to Henry.

THE COURT: And what about Macpherson, who got a substantially lower sentence before Judge Casper?

MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor, one is, his Guidelines were far lower. The amount of money was far lower. He pled guilty and accepted responsibility. So I just think they're in two totally different worlds, you know, between the Guidelines and accepting responsibility. Also --

THE COURT: It's a minus three, but I didn't know whether that accounted for the whole difference.

MR. MARKHAM: So, no. I mean, the amount of money flowing through his accounts is far less. As you saw in the Philip Weah account which we subtracted, it was \$200,000.

THE COURT: All right, so that's the reason.

MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor, and I also think in pointing out all the other sentences I'm talking about, which is, you know, before Judge Casper is not evidence that Macpherson knew these were romance scams.

THE COURT: I know almost nothing about him, which is why I didn't include the money.

MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor, but these are the distinctions I'm trying to make here of why --

THE COURT: No, I understand.

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MR. MARKHAM: -- these are the higher end of the Guidelines, being able to keep the proceeds from the fraud afterwards by sending it oversees. Seeing their internal text messages, we know that they know what these are, I think makes a huge difference, along with the different Guidelines calculations, of course, which gets me to my last point, which is general deterrence, particularly in light of the fact the defendants are going to be keeping a lot of this money.

General deterrence in this case is far more important than in your typical fraud case. The sentencing is not just about holding these defendants accountable, which it should be and the focus should be on these defendants, but the First Circuit has made clear over and over again that particularly in fraud cases, they are prime candidates for consideration of general deterrence because these are the sorts of crimes that are far more cool, far more calculated. The defendants over the course of years are making a cost/benefit analysis, like, "What is this money worth to me compared to the potential jail time I could actually get?" They're making that analysis.

They know if they get caught, they're definitely going to be

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deported and that they're going to be facing some jail time, and there the question is, "How much money can I get, and how much does it cost on the other end in potentially jail time?" which is why general deterrence is so important in this case.

The Court's sentence can help bend that cost analysis toward the right way, toward the way of convincing people that when they see what the sentence was in this case, "I don't want to be part of that," because let's be clear, and we all know this to be true — this is probably not the first case you've seen like this, your Honor — fraudsters in Nigeria are not going to stop targeting U.S.-based victims, and the U.S. government can't force them to stop targeting U.S.-based victims.

But you also know that those crimes, those frauds and U.S.-based victims, are impossible to accomplish without U.S.-based co-conspirators who are willing to open up the bank accounts. You cannot have the scheme without both ends of the spectrum. If you stopped the money launderers in the United States, you'd functionally stop this fraud from happening, because you met some of these victims; they're not going to send money to Nigeria. They'll only send it to a U.S.-based bank account opened up in the name of a fake person who they think they're talking to. That is the romance scam, not to mention the unemployment fraud, which also is not going to be deposited into a Nigerian bank account. They need the

U.S.-based bank accounts.

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THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. MARKHAM: The last point I'd make is just that general deterrence in this case is not a hypothetical exercise, unlike other cases, just because you've seen their text messages with each other. I mean, Henry literally sent a screenshot of a Massachusetts U.S. Attorney's Office press release about his friends being arrested who were doing the exact same thing and then kept doing it for nine months. So I do think you're in a unique place here to go to the higher end of the Guidelines because you know that they talk about who's being prosecuted, you know they talk about what happens in these cases, and you know this case is both cruel and calculated.

And for all these reasons, your Honor, the government would ask for a sentence at the higher end of the Guideline range for Henry Omoruyi. Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. HORSTMANN: Thank you, your Honor. I'd like to start by just advising the Court that we're requesting yet another amendment to the PSR that includes recent medical history for Henry. He was actually hospitalized over the weekend and had to get an I.V. antibiotic for an infection that he's dealing with. So if the Court is inclined to sentence him to a term of incarceration, we're asking that it be --

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THE COURT: I don't understand. What did --
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: He wound up in the hospital Friday
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         night, your Honor, with a --
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                  THE COURT: For what?
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: -- really bad cysts that became
         infected and --
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                  THE COURT: Sepsis or --
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: I haven't looked at all the medical
         records. I don't have them. He doesn't have them.
                  THE COURT: Is it over with?
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: No, it's not. He's still receiving
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         antibiotics, so we're requesting --
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                  THE COURT: I just don't know if it's temporal or
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         whether it's something that a medical facility would have to
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         know about.
                  MR. HORSTMANN: It's been going on for a while. He
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         just hasn't been receiving the kind of medical treatment that
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         he needed at Wyatt --
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                  THE COURT: I see.
                  MR. HORSTMANN: -- and they hospitalized him. Anyway,
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         we're requesting Devens if the Court is inclined to sentence
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         him.
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                  THE COURT: Well, I don't have a problem. I mean, I
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         want him to be -- he's just not going to be assigned for three
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         weeks, so I don't know if it's something that -- you know,
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1 like, we've all had infections that we had to take antibiotics for. Is it something where he needs a medical facility or not? 2 I'll leave it up to -- how would you like to handle it? 3 MS. MARCY: I do think it makes sense to add this to 4 5 the PSR so they can consider it. THE COURT: Okay, so that they consider whether it's 7 temporary or not, but let's not -- I don't have a problem with adding it. I just want to make sure it's not something that --I don't know that I'll make a recommendation to a medical 12:07 10 center if it's a short-term thing. I'm sorry it happened. I 11 don't know, but we'll add it to the PSR. 12 MR. HORSTMANN: When we have the records, we can make 13 a better decision, I guess. So --14 MS. MARCY: I'm sorry, your Honor. I have the 15 records, and the diagnosis is cellulitis. THE COURT: Okay, thank you. 16 MR. HORSTMANN: It obviously required some type of --17 18 THE COURT: Yes, of course. 19 MR. HORSTMANN: -- intravenous antibiotic. 12:07 20 Moving on, you know, obviously your Honor has seen why this case went to trial. We don't agree about anything with 21 22 the government, including what Mr. Markham just said. The government, like any party before the Court, is entitled to 23 24 zealous advocacy, and that's what the government is getting 25 here is very zealous advocacy. But the numbers that they're

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requesting you to sentence my client to are outrageous. I've been handling white-collar cases in this building for 30 years. I've never had a client sentenced to this kind of range. It's not a reasonable request, based on the facts or based on the law.

What the government has ginned up here as some sort of, you know, real estate investment in Nigeria is just social media talk. It's banter. The photograph on Page 13 of the government's memo, I mean, that's a latrine. That's not the foundation of any palace that's being built in Nigeria. I've been to Africa. That's what a latrine looks like. I mean, these are pictures that are being shared on the Internet; they have no evidentiary value at all.

And the government's bigger point which is clever, but I don't think your Honor can draw that conclusion, is that because they're building something in Nigeria, they're the masterminds of the scheme. That's not true at all. That's not how these things work. That's not the evidence in this case.

The money that was going back to Nigeria --

THE COURT: I agree with you. I'm not giving him leadership role.

MR. HORSTMANN: But part of the presentation you just heard was intended to influence you to apply these Guidelines as opposed to 3553, and even to the high end of the Guidelines is what Mr. Markham just said, so I'm trying to diffuse that.

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I think these scams have a purpose. The purpose is to get money out of the U.S. and to other individuals, the master minds, the leaders in other countries. And here the money that was wired back to Nigeria is going somewhere else. It's not going to Henry Omoruyi. The government just either stopped its investigation at that point or ran into a wall because it can't get records from the Bank of Nigeria as to who the real perpetrators are.

And one of the reasons why I wanted to provide you with Mr. Njei, Gustaf Njei's PSR, because that describes the full extent of how these schemes work. The money gets --

THE COURT: Yes, I was confused about that. Was he part of this scam, or was it completely someone else you used to represent?

MR. HORSTMANN: It's a completely different scam, but it's the same idea. He was convicted of opening bank accounts under a fake identity, and those accounts accumulated similar amounts that we're asking the Court to sentence Henry to under 3553, because it's a realistic value of what he did, not what others did but what he did. And there's very little evidence in this case that these two brothers communicated at all, and I think for purposes of aggregating their conduct, there's not a lot of evidence of that here.

The photographs are interesting, but they're just photographs. There's no evidence that any palace was built in

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Nigeria. And I think the fair assumption, the fair conclusion is that this money that was being sent back to Nigeria wasn't their cut. That was the money that was destined for whoever is running the scheme, like Old Soldier in the Njei case. That was their cut. Just because the government hasn't developed or learned who that person is doesn't mean that it's Henry's money, and he shouldn't be punished at that level. He should be punished as someone who opened bank accounts in a fake name and who accepted money from other individuals, and that's the extent of his activity here.

The worker's comp fraud allegations are just a nice way for the government to prove criminal intent here. It's not evidence of any greater crime. These bank cards that are found in the storage facilities, anybody can get those. You can get those at any supermarket. So if we actually had an accounting of it, I expect that it would be duplicative of other amounts that ran through the account.

There was a calculation in the PSR that shows the amount of cash that came out of these accounts. That cash can be taken to supermarkets, Wal-Mart, to purchase these Green Dot cards, which now have a cash value. That's how it's done. It doesn't mean that all of those credit cards are associated with defrauding individuals in various states of what the government has described as "pandy," the pandemic unemployment fraud piece of this. And there's no evidence that that accumulated more

than --

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THE COURT: At least one of them flowed through your client's account.

MR. HORSTMANN: Eight thousand bucks, your Honor. I'd be happy if you sentenced him at the \$8,000. I mean, we wouldn't be here. There would be no federal case if this was an \$8,000 pandemic fraud loss. And I think that's my overall point, your Honor, is I don't think the government sat down and crunched these numbers because they think that they wouldn't add up to anything significant. If they thought it added up to anything significant, they'd do it.

And the same is true for their argument that, you know, these victims are never going to be paid back, so you should sentence them higher because these victims are never going to be paid back. I mean, that's absurd, your Honor. If the United States government wanted to find a way to make sure these victims were paid back, we'd have a different system. They wouldn't be deported. They would be on bracelets for the next 20 years and held accountable for whatever they earn in the workplace in order to pay people back. That's not the system. It's not Henry's fault that the system deports him and then says, you know, "You earn 15 cents an hour in Nigeria. Please pay back this \$1.5 million restitution award." I mean, that doesn't make any sense at all, and I would respectfully submit that you can't take that out on them in sentencing.

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On the contrary, what they will be sentenced to is a significant loss. If they are sentenced, they will do harder time. They will be sentenced to a medium facility, and they will be deported. And they'll be away from their family and loved ones who are American Citizens who will remain here probably for the rest of their natural lives unless the immigration system changes; and that's a significant loss, that's a significant hardship which I think the Court can consider.

I would ask the Court -- I didn't do this in my memo, but the Njei PSR obviously needs to be sealed. That should not be part of the public record.

THE COURT: Excuse me?

MR. HORSTMANN: The PSR for my other client, Mr. Njei who -- It's a weird spelling. It's N-j-e-i, but it's pronounced Jay, Gustaf Njei. I would ask that that be sealed. That would be Exhibit 1 for the defense. His judgment I'd ask be marked as Exhibit 2. And I have photographs, your Honor. I recently observed a Superior Court judge admonishing an attorney for putting family photographs into evidence for the purpose of influencing the court.

THE COURT: I always take photographs.

MR. HORSTMANN: All right, I just wanted to be sure before I did it. I would ask that these be marked as Exhibit --

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THE COURT: It's about his new baby? Is that it?
         MR. HORSTMANN: Yeah, father and daughter pictures
that are quite illustrative of Henry's very close relationship
to Destiny, who is here but not in the courtroom. Or she's
here, happily sleeping, your Honor. I spent some time with
her. She's a beautiful little girl, and Henry is obviously
very close with her.
         The other things that I'd ask --
         THE COURT: They're beautiful pictures. She's a
beautiful child.
         DEFENDANT OSAKPAMWAN OMORUYI: Thank you, your Honor.
         MR. HORSTMANN: Thank you, your Honor.
         We've addressed the Macpherson issue. You know, I'm
glad that your Honor didn't see fit to include that calculation
in loss, but I think there's another issue with respect to
Macpherson that you need to consider, and it goes to the idea
that these are not the -- Henry is not the mastermind of this.
He's not the leader. You saw the storage facility --
         THE COURT: Yes, he's the middleman. He set up the
account and sent it to Nigeria.
         MR. HORSTMANN: Maybe a little lower than middle, your
Honor, but I'm glad you have that assessment because --
         THE COURT: I didn't add leadership. I took him out
of the -- I gave him the variance downwards. I mean, he's
gotten the breaks that the record reflects.
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1 MR. HORSTMANN: Guideline breaks, your Honor. THE COURT: Yes, Guideline breaks. 2 MR. HORSTMANN: Macpherson you saw during trial, 3 because we admitted the records, entered the storage facility 4 5 35 times compared to Henry's three times. I mean, that shows you who was in charge of what's in the storage facility. It 7 shows you who wanted access to the storage facility, who needed access to the storage facility. Yes, there was stuff in there 8 that belonged to Henry, but there's also the access. The 12:17 10 access proves everything you need to know in this case. 11 Macpherson, quite frankly, was higher up the food chain than 12 Henry, and he received a much less significant sentence than 13 the government is recommending here today. 14 THE COURT: Yes, you know, you probably know this: 15 sent out a proposed rule so this wouldn't happen anymore, which is that we'll keep related cases with the same judge. 16 MR. HORSTMANN: I think that's a good idea, your 17 18 Honor. 19 THE COURT: I don't know if anyone has seen that. 12:17 20 MR. MARKHAM: I have, your Honor. MR. HORSTMANN: But, you know, like Mr. Njei's case, 21 22 another reason I wanted Mr. Njei's PSR in the record is, these trees of money laundering have branched; and it's been my 23 24 experience that defendants get sentenced for their branch, not 25 the entire tree. And what Mr. Markham is suggesting the Court

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do in this case is to sentence Henry for the entire tree. I agree you've excluded the --

THE COURT: I've just included the money that flowed through his account.

MR. HORSTMANN: Well, but you've included his brother. You've included 2018.

THE COURT: Fair, the brother.

MR. HORSTMANN: You've included 2019. You know, I mean, there's a lot that's included here that we've objected to under the Guidelines, but I think realistically, for 3553 purposes, he should be held accountable for simply what his conduct was here. And his conduct here is significantly less than the Guidelines. It's significantly less than what the government is asking you for. And, quite frankly, I'm delighted with the two-level reduction for first-time offender, but that's not enough. I mean, that is what it is, but, you know, in the real world, your Honor, people don't necessarily reoffend after the first larceny conviction, after the first fraud conviction. And these are, you know, sort of fictitious Guidelines when it comes to that. He has no criminal record. He's been in this country for almost ten years, and he has no criminal record except for this case. He should be sentenced as a first-time offender, which would normally mean a very light sentence. He would be able to repay restitution and be on his way. But it just -- that's not the way it works with

the Sentencing Guidelines, and I submit that that's one of the inherent unfair applications of the Sentencing Guidelines is, it doesn't go far enough to treat people as the first offenders that they really are.

THE COURT: You said he doesn't want to say anything?

MR. HORSTMANN: I don't believe he does, your Honor.

I never commit until the last moment, but --

THE COURT: Fair enough.

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MR. HORSTMANN: So what we're asking for, your Honor, I put in my first memo. I do believe that Henry is the kind of person, based on the amount of time I've spent with him -- he's very interested in this case, he's very active in this case, he's a very hard-working man -- he was driving, he was working in HVAC -- he is capable of gainful employment and working multiple jobs, and he belongs in a community that includes his family, and we're asking that you sentence him to time served, that he be given a year of home confinement with the bracelet that he was on during this trial, based on what I considered to be a very remote threat of, you know, from -- somebody made a threat in Nigeria. We don't know -- somehow it fell at Henry's lap.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not going to take that into account because I don't directly tie Henry, as opposed to maybe someone in his family, to Nigeria doing it. So I don't know who did it, but it was enough of a concern that I modified his

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         conditions of pretrial release, but I'm not going to add an
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         obstruction for witness intimidation or anything like that.
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: Mr. Njei got 27 months from
         Judge Saylor, who's no shrinking violet when it comes to
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         sentencing. I think --
                  THE COURT: He's no what?
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: Shrinking violet when it comes to
         sentencing. I think these sentences need to be treated as they
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               There's victims out there, as Mr. Markham said, who need
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         to be repaid, and the only way they're going to be repaid is if
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         Henry works, and the only way he can work is if you don't send
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         him to jail. So that's where we are. I appreciate the Court's
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         time. I appreciate --
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                  THE COURT: He wants the RDAP program?
                  MR. HORSTMANN: Yes.
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                  THE COURT: Yes, that makes sense. He has an
         alcoholism problem?
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                  MR. HORSTMANN: Yes. Thank you, your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: Thank you.
                  MR. MARKHAM: Your Honor, if I could just put one
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    21
         thing on the record. It's just a related -- we talked about
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         related cases. This was in the government's sentencing memo.
         There was another case that came from this --
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                  THE COURT: Judge Zobel's.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: I couldn't pronounce the name.
                  MR. MARKHAM: You know, I'm not going to try because I
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         won't do any better, but if the Court was going to consider
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         other sentences, we'd ask you to consider that one and have it
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     5
         be --
                  THE COURT: How long was that again?
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                  MR. MARKHAM: 63 months, and that was on a guilty plea
         pretrial when, you know, they didn't have all the evidence to
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         put in. Thank you.
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                  THE COURT: That's right, that is appropriate.
                  MR. HORSTMANN: This is why I never commit, your
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         Honor. Mr. Omoruyi would like to say something.
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                  THE COURT: Of course.
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                  DEFENDANT OSAKPAMWAN OMORUYI: Thank you very much,
    15
         your Honor.
                  THE COURT: Can you make sure -- I've got to make sure
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         I can understand you, and so speak right into the mic.
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                  DEFENDANT OSAKPAMWAN OMORUYI: Thank you very much,
    19
         your Honor. I want to say I apologize to the Justice
12:22 20
         Department --
                  THE COURT: Already I'm just having a little trouble.
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    22
         You want to say what, sir?
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                  DEFENDANT OSAKPAMWAN OMORUYI: I apologize to the
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         Justice Department, your Honor, for taking you guys through
    25
         this process. And I apologize to my family and my father and
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my mom, and most especially my beautiful wife, who over the years we passed through this whole issue before you, your Honor. I say thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you. All right, so let me just say I am going to -- I have to start with the Guidelines, but I don't necessarily have to end with the Guidelines, but I take them seriously, and the Guidelines are 78 to 97 months.

Let me begin by the -- I have to go through the 3553(a) factors, which are basically the statutory factors, and they begin with the seriousness of the offense. I sat through a whole long trial. I was struck by the extent of the offense over multiple years, the number of people affected that I heard from, women who were humiliated and lost their money and lost trust. And the harm to them was not just monetary; it was emotional. And some of them were really -- all of them were from different walks of life. Some of them were very intelligent, and yet they were basically defrauded using human emotions, like, they fell in love with these people.

Now, I understand the defendant was not one of the front men, as you all have been calling them, but he was the money who took the money into his accounts, sometimes in his personal accounts, sometimes under these other phony names like Clifford Bernard. And if you add to that the fact he was personally involved in defrauding unemployment compensation during the pandemic, I think he was deeply involved in a

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far-reaching and broad fraud. So I'm declining to go to the high end of the sentence of the Guideline range because of two things: One is, it's a little gray about whether or not you consider 2018 and how deep into 2018. I definitely didn't consider 2016 or 2017, but whether it's at the low end of one Guideline range or the high end of the other, I will add that I would have gone to the high end of the other if I had gone down based on 2018. So the high end of the other was 78, which is what I'm going to give low end here, which is basically six and a half years.

So I was looking for some reason whether I should vary. I do take seriously the fact that you have a beautiful daughter and obviously a family that cares for you that's sitting back there. One of the things I've most commonly said over this, believe it or not, 30 years I've been a judge is that many of the victims of these crimes are actually the families. The wife and the child suffer from crimes committed by their loved ones.

But I do think that you were deeply involved, and it wasn't just these phony bank accounts. It was that storage unit. And it was not aberrant at all, and I don't think you've recognized the harm that was done. While there was an apology to the family, I don't blame you for not apologizing in general because I know you're probably going to appeal this, and you say, you know, the government hasn't met its burden; but

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nonetheless, it did have a far-reaching impact on the people who were affected by this fraud.

In general, there aren't -- I was looking for something mitigating here. I will recommend the alcoholism RDAP program. Despite Mr. Horstmann saying you should stay here, the work that you did wouldn't even begin to account for some of the money that was in these bank accounts. I mean, I didn't know this before, but, I mean, you worked at DoorDash and certain temporary positions as a driver for Uber and Lyft. I mean, it couldn't account for the volume of money that was sent to those Nigerian accounts, nor, as a practical matter, is restitution even possible. It says here that you don't have any... It doesn't look like there's been any income that's been reported. So I will not impose a fine because I think restitution would be almost impossible anyway, should he stay in the country.

And I just want to circle back to the issue of deterrence, which is, I do think it's not necessarily deterrence as to you because you'll probably be back in Nigeria, but I do think it's important to send the general message out that when you commit a fraud -- Mr. Horstmann maybe hasn't had these cases, but actually six and a half is a relatively low sentence in the scheme of fraud cases. As you may have noticed from the -- just in reports, that in general they're 103, but those are higher and didn't really work here

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         because came down so much on the Guidelines, so it didn't
         become relevant. But I don't know, maybe you don't get that
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         many fraud cases, but basically here there was real harm caused
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         to real people, and that's what I'm going to do.
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     5
                  I will recommend, so you can be close to your wife and
         children, Fort Devens. I don't know if that's feasible given
     7
         the fact that he will probably be deported. I also recommend a
         facility that deals with alcohol abuse, and I think that
     8
         basically --
12:29 10
                  Special assessment is how much money? It's --
                  MS. MARCY: $300.
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    12
                  THE COURT: $300, thank you, for the special
         assessment. And I think that no fine, no supervised release
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    14
         because he's going to be deported. He's a green card holder,
    15
         right?
                  MS. MARCY: Given the length of his sentence, I think
    16
         I would recommend supervised release just in case for some
    17
         reason he does not get removed.
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    19
                  THE COURT: So maybe two years?
12:29 20
                  MS. MARCY: Sure.
                  THE COURT: All right. And I think that basically
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    22
         does it.
    23
                   (Discussion between the Court and Clerk.)
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                  THE COURT: All right, yes, the special conditions
    25
         recommended is, you must not either yourself -- and I'm going
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to say this to all the family members -- as I've said before,
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         have any contact, direct or indirect, with any of the victims.
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         You must use your true name and not the aliases like Clifford
         Bernard. If ordered deported, you must leave the United States
     5
         and not return without prior permission of the Department of
         Homeland Security. You must pay the balance of any restitution
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         according to a court-ordered repayment schedule. You are
         prohibited from incurring new credit charges if you're allowed
         to stay in the country, and you must provide the Probation
12:30 10
         Office access to requested financial information, which may be
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         shared with the Asset Recovery Unit of the U.S. Attorney's
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         Office.
                   I sort of agree with the government on this, which is,
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    14
         I think as a practical matter, you'll be deported. And I don't
         know what treaties we have with Nigeria, but as a practical
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         matter, although we will issue a restitution order -- hopefully
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         you'll agree on it, but if you don't, I will issue one -- but I
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         don't really see as it's likely that it would be repaid.
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    19
         even if he were to stay here, he's not earning that kind of
12:31 20
         money that it's realistic to pay the amount.
    21
                  Okay, I think that's probably about it. Read the
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         notice of appeal rights, and then we'll take a quick break and
         we'll switch.
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                   (Discussion between the Court and Clerk.)
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THE COURT: I'm hoping you'll work it out, and I'll

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         just sign it.
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                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor. That's what we
     3
         anticipate.
                  THE COURT: And obviously it will be subject -- and
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     5
         not the Macpherson people, just the ones that flowed through
         his account, both accounts.
     7
                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor, we'll take out 16 and
     8
         17 and Macpherson, provide you those numbers. And I think
         there is going to be a question of whether it's joint and
12:31 10
         several among the defendants. I can --
                  THE COURT: But I want to not defer on that until I
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    12
         hear from Mr. Tzeng. I haven't done that.
    13
                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor.
    14
                  THE COURT: Okay, do you want to read the notice of
    15
         appeal rights.
                  THE CLERK: Sir, could you please stand.
    16
                                                             The Court
         hereby notifies you of your right to appeal this sentence. Any
    17
         appeal from this sentence must be filed with fourteen days of
    18
    19
         entry of judgment on the docket.
12:32 20
                  Do you understand these rights?
    21
                  DEFENDANT OSAKPAMWAN OMORUYI: Yes.
    22
                  THE COURT: So I think we'll do the switch.
    23
         Marshals Service, do you want to bring him back downstairs, or
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         do you want to just leave him out back and bring in
    25
         Mr. Osaretin Omoruyi?
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                  THE MARSHAL: Yes, your Honor, we're going to bring
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         him downstairs.
     3
                  THE COURT: But what are we going to do? Is
         Mr. Osaretin out back right now?
     4
     5
                  THE MARSHAL: Yes.
     6
                  THE COURT: Okay, we'll do the swap. Five minutes,
     7
         okay?
                  THE CLERK: All rise.
     9
                  THE COURT: You know what? Excuse me, Mr. Horstmann.
12:33 10
         I'm sorry. Do you want his wife and children part of the
         record? I would say "no." I've seen them. I don't want it to
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    12
         be public. They're beautiful pictures, but --
    13
                  THE CLERK: Thank you, Judge. Thank you.
    14
                  (A recess was taken, 12:33 p.m.)
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                  (Resumed, 12:45 p.m.)
                  THE COURT: All right, government. And I'm doing a
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         completely separate sentencing. I want to make sure everybody
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         realizes I'm treating separately, so --
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    19
                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor, I did speak with
         defense counsel beforehand, and just for ease of record, he's
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         adopting essentially the same legal arguments made. He was in
         the room, for the record, and adopts the same legal arguments
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    23
         made by --
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                  THE COURT: Right, but I want to hear about his client
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         individually.
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MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor. I just wanted to make clear for the record, I'm not objecting to him simply adopting by reference the legal arguments.

THE COURT: Fine.

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MR. MARKHAM: And at the same time, I will tailor my arguments accordingly in terms of the length and going into the detail, but the Guidelines are the same.

THE COURT: The Guidelines are exactly the same, and so I think you need to go through the 3553(a) factors.

MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor. Once again, the government has asked for a higher end of the Guidelines sentence in this case for four key reasons among all the, you know, evidence that you saw in the case.

First, Osaretin Omoruyi knew what these scams were, including romance scams. He's actually in a particular position in terms of his level of knowledge in front of the Court because his phone was so central to this case, and all of those text messages you saw at trial came from his phone. So when Henry sends a text message when their friends get arrested for romance scams, that text message is to Osaretin Omoruyi. When there's a text message talking about the mugus, that's to this defendant. When there's the text message talking —

THE COURT: And just for the record, the mugus means

THE COURT: And just for the record, the mugus means the fools, but he didn't use the word; somebody else used it to him, right?

MR. MARKHAM: Correct, your Honor. This is about his level of knowledge as to what the scams were.

THE COURT: I see, I see.

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MR. MARKHAM: The government concedes that there's no evidence that he was talking to the victims. It's about whether he knew what these were fundamentally, which goes to his culpability; and the government's point is that unlike in other cases where the defendants can plausibly say at sentencing they had no idea where this money is coming from, that just isn't the case here because you have their internal text messages contemporaneous with the crimes.

You also know how devastating these results were to the victims. You heard them testify at trial. You've seen their impact statements talking about fear, shame, embarrassment, and the devastating financial consequences that have occurred. It's hard to know whether the financial consequences are worse than the emotional consequences when some of these victims have talked about not going back out into the world anymore because they just don't trust anyone. But they're both devastating, and the Court should consider both of those consequences for victims and the defendant's knowledge of those consequences, or at least what these victims were.

This particular defendant shows no remorse. Even after his being convicted at trial and the mountain of evidence against him, he objected to the PSR by saying, I quote, "The

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defendant maintains his innocence, " end quote. Now, I
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     2
         understand some of this --
                  THE COURT: That's his right.
                  MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: I mean, it always puts people in an
         awkward position, right, when they put the government to their
     7
         burden because if they --
                  MR. MARKHAM: So he's already been convicted, your
     9
         Honor.
12:48 10
                  THE COURT: -- it would have been more if they're
    11
         essentially admitting it.
                  MR. MARKHAM: Well, I would just tell you the
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         government's position, your Honor, is that if you put the
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    14
         government to their proof and they prove it, and then you come
         in at sentencing and you show some remorse, the Court should
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         consider people who show real remorse for their crimes,
    16
         absolutely. And the only possible flip side of that coin is
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         that if someone is refusing to accept any responsibility or
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    19
         express any remorse, you should consider that as well. I'm not
         saying it's the driving factor. If this defendant thinks it's
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    21
         worth it to not accept any responsibility because of an
    22
         appellate issue --
    23
                  THE COURT: So is there any distinction between the
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         brothers? Is there anything that Osaretin Omoruyi did that
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makes it either more or less culpable in your mind? He did not

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have the storage cabinet or the storage thing where people were coming in and out of. He was only marginally -- if I'm remembering correctly, was he once there?

MR. MARKHAM: Yes, your Honor. So the storage unit I would put squarely in the Henry column.

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. MARKHAM: There was a conspiracy, but he was the name on the -- he was the one paying for it. He was the one who opened it. The video shows him going into it from the trial testimony.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MARKHAM: On the other side is that Osaretin got -- more money flowed through his accounts, substantially more money. Hundreds of thousands of dollars flowed through his accounts, more than Henry's accounts, which would make him more culpable. He had a fake company in addition to his fake identities, which would add to that level of culpability. And I don't think that fake company is really just a side issue. I do think it's important to consider because the charges of conviction, the crimes of conviction is bank fraud; and part of the issue is the amount of time and effort the banks have to go through to sort out who these fake people are and get money back. And what the Court heard at trial was bank personnel who called the number on the Zion Cleaning account and asked, you know, "Hey, this money is come into your account. What is this

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from?" and all they got in response was lies. And then they have to spend years essentially doing these investigations and working with the government at trial.

Now, of course the romance scam victims are far more sympathetic than massive banks, but it's something you should consider in terms of what a scourge this type of conduct is on our society, what the banking system has to deal with when people are opening these phony accounts. So there's the more money; there's the additional fake company.

And then there's the text messages which I mentioned briefly beforehand, but you simply do just have far more evidence of Osaretin's very close coordination with overseas co-conspirators because you have his text messages. The government provided a couple of examples in its sentencing memo where essentially Osaretin receives the Clifford Bernard, so Henry's, fake bank information, immediately sends it to his co-conspirator overseas. That bank account gets fraud proceeds.

When that bank account is shut down several months later, Osaretin immediately gets another fake bank account from his brother, which he then sends to that same person overseas, and he gets more fraud proceeds. So you can see how Osaretin in this situation, from the evidence we have presented at trial, is the one pushing more of this information overseas to the co-conspirators, including for his brother's accounts. And

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that lines up with the amount of money he's getting, right?

Hundreds of thousands of dollars more makes sense if he's the one who has closer contact with the overseas co-conspirators.

And then, lastly, just what they're spending this money on overseas. I know I spoke earlier about how rare the fraud cases is where you have a defendant before you who's not only not going to pay any of the money back, but is probably going to have it, his cut, his 30 percent cut, 25 percent cut, whatever it was. Depending on the specific deal, they're going to get to keep that.

And so you have to decide what's an appropriate sentence, what is a sentence of specific deterrence and a general deterrent message for people who get to keep the money. And these pictures that are in the PSR of this mansion being built in Nigeria, these are not pictures that were taken off the Internet. It says "Client, Mr. Osaretin Omoruyi." There's tons of these pictures, schematics from a construction firm, and the client is Osaretin Omoruyi. There was the other picture of the Omoruyi Apartments where it says their name on the side. And these are pictures you have before you of what they likely have the opportunity to go back to, including pictures of construction of these buildings. So I think in those ways, Osaretin Omoruyi --

THE COURT: Is there no treaty with Nigeria?

MR. MARKHAM: Your Honor, my understanding -- I've

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sent extradition requests to Nigeria, for instance, on arrest warrants; on or about one in one hundred.

So this is what we're dealing with. What we're dealing with is these frauds coming from there. Our ability to go get the people perpetrating the fraud is minimal. But these frauds cannot happen, they're impossible, without people like Osaretin Omoruyi who are willing to participate in them. So this is our bottleneck. This is our chance to combat these frauds. And in cases like this where they know what the frauds are and they get to keep the money, there is just no reason to depart below the Guidelines. In fact, the government's position is, you should give a sentence at the high end of the Guidelines.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. TZENG: Thank you, your Honor. If I'm going to be successful at all in convincing the Court that a below Guideline range sentence is appropriate for Osaretin Omoruyi, it will not be because of the factors that Mr. Markham just went through or the evidence that came in at trial. It will be because hopefully what I've done is paint a picture for the Court of who Osaretin Omoruyi is as a person.

Now, the Court has before it the sentencing memo that I submitted, and included with that -- and I'm not sure if the Court had received it, but I did file it on ECF -- were photos of Osaretin Omoruyi as well as his family?

1 THE COURT: Yes, with his little boy? MR. TZENG: Yes. That is Zion. 2 3 THE COURT: And various letters, yes. MR. TZENG: That's his son, yes, and the various 4 5 letters. THE COURT: His name is Zion, right, like the company? 7 MR. TZENG: It is. His birth certificate was admitted by the government at trial in support Mr. Osaretin Omoruyi's 8 conviction. 12:54 10 You know, I haven't been practicing in this court as 11 long as Mr. Horstmann has, but I have been around long enough 12 to understand that where I am coming in as substitute counsel and prior counsel is somebody who's reputable, experienced, and 13 14 effective, it tends to make me get my guard up about why, you know, the defendant and prior counsel have sort of parted ways. 15 I was still confused --16 THE COURT: Who was the prior counsel? 17 18 MR. TZENG: It was Mr. Scully, William Scully, your 19 Honor. And so, you know, in the first meeting with the clients 12:55 20 in this case, Mr. Omoruyi, it's -- you know, that's sort of what I try and figure out first. Like, what went wrong? How 21 22 can our relationship be successful? And the person who walked into my office in my conference room that day was somebody who 23 24 appeared to be honest, forthright, hard-working. He's a son. 25 He's a father. He's a brother. He's very much family-oriented.

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he had a full-time job working as a personal care assistant. We actually had to work significantly around his work schedule just to have the in-person meeting. So in meeting him in person, it still did not answer for me any questions about how the relationship broke down with prior counsel because here was this perfectly reasonable person who was walking into my office who I was meeting.

What I also figured out that day in going through the discovery was that this person, the evidence likely established that this person was in a lot of trouble, and it was my duty and responsibility to shepherd Osaretin Omoruyi through this legal process. This was not a case that could have pled because of the immigration issues, and I'll get to that in a second. But what I couldn't still figure out is how the person that I've come to know as my client and the personal characteristics that he exhibits in terms of family, in terms of work, it was just totally incongruent with what was demonstrated in the evidence, particularly this phone.

Now, I have gone through the evidence obviously tooth and nail. I've tried to do what I could at trial to lessen the impact of that evidence at trial, but that was my job. And similar to indicating in the PSR objections that he maintains his innocence, that's coming from me. That's not coming from him.

THE COURT: I understand that.

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MR. TZENG: So I'd ask that the Court not necessarily take that out against him. But I tried to paint — I selected two stories on behalf of Osaretin Omoruyi in his life, but there are certainly more than that. I tried to paint a picture for the Court about what life was like for him in Nigeria, in particular the tragedy regarding his mother's health situation. You know, it's one thing to say, as the PSR does, that his mother had a stroke and as a result she's disabled, but hopefully in painting a picture in the way I did, that I'm hoping that the Court takes it, is that sudden realization. Like, this has affected him as a person. It affected him in his life in Nigeria, which was modest, at best, and it affected the line of work that he chose after he got here, which was as a personal care assistant.

Now, like I said, he worked full time. I shared with the Court one story regarding just one patient named Richard that he became particularly close to, and he felt like it was sort of his obligation, karmically or otherwise, to try and help people who couldn't help themselves. And like I did, he did this on a daily basis, so I find the incongruity between what he does in his personal and professional life and what happened in this case just to be — it does not harmonize for me sort of mentally.

A lot of the people that he worked with he developed relationships with. These were people with, you know, mental

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and physical disabilities. You know, sometimes the individuals that he was helping would soil themselves, and, you know, it was his task to sort of go about cleaning this up.

You know, despite the amount of loss that the Court attributes to him, not the least of which is the amount that was attributable to his brother, he's not living a glamorous life. He's living in an apartment complex, or he was living in an apartment complex in Canton. He had a girlfriend,

Ms. Muhammad, who has submitted a letter for the Court's consideration, and he took on —— not only was he taking care of his son, Zion, but he also took on Ms. Muhammad's daughter, basically as his own child as well.

You know, at this point Zion is -- well, both children, really, are experiencing some behavioral issues in school now that he is gone. I mean, the fact of the matter is that no matter how long the Court decides to sentence Osaretin for, it is likely he will be deported, and essentially there will be two children that will be without him for the rest of their lives.

Now, the pictures of the schematics, of these drawings or plans that Mr. Markham referenced in Nigeria, these were pictures that were sent to Osaretin's phone by his father. The fact of the matter is that there's no evidence that anything is actually being built. This was his father's dream. It was his father's dream, and these were sent to him by his father,

because what he wants to do is provide a better life for his wife back in Nigeria who needs help. I mean, she is essentially gone, but they still need to care for her, and this is what he did for years before coming to the United States.

THE COURT: Wait a minute. Who's wife?

MR. TZENG: Osaretin's mother.

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THE COURT: We're talking about the same thing.

MR. TZENG: Yes, exactly. So those were his hopes and dreams.

And in terms of aberrant behavior, I mean, I couldn't imagine, you know, given the person that I've grown to know, I couldn't imagine more aberrant behavior than what's in the evidence that was presented at trial. He has no prior record.

So in terms of a sentence, there's no doubt that the crime committed is serious. I'd ask the Court to sentence him based on the behavior that he was convicted of and nothing more. And in terms of fashioning what might be a fair sentence in this case, I would ask the Court to look at Macpherson Osemwegie, and he got 32 months. Obviously he didn't take his case to trial, so at least under the Guidelines, he gets a three-level reduction, but the Court is not bound by the Guidelines. And if he was involved in this conspiracy to the degree that Osaretin was and that Henry was and he gets 32 months, I think it's only fair, only fair that Mr. Osaretin Omoruyi get a sentence in that timeframe.

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THE COURT: But I heard that the other gentleman sentenced before Judge Zobel was 62 months, which is in the same ballpark.

MR. TZENG: But that was not a co-conspirator in this case. That's a different case that Mr. Horstmann had raised.

That's not part of this conspiracy. I'm just trying to figure out --

THE COURT: It wasn't the Njei guy. This is somebody else whose name begins with I. Was that part of this?

MR. TZENG: Not as far as I know.

THE COURT: All right, okay, I'll ignore it.

MR. TZENG: So, I mean, if Osemwegie gets 32 months because he gets a level of reduction for acceptance of responsibility and the government decided at that point not to tack on losses attributable to Osaretin as well as Henry, then what I have to try and do is figure out, okay, beyond the Guidelines, what is a fair sentence? And if he was doing the same thing and he gets 32, then I think that Osaretin Omoruyi in similar circumstances should get substantially a similar sentence, or else he's being penalized for having gone to trial, in which this was always going to be a trial case. Despite my conversations with the government, despite my conversations with Mr. Omoruyi, he could not plead, or else he was going to be deported because that's what the rules are. And so I'd ask you not to punish him for going to trial. I'd ask you not to

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         punish him because he's going to be deported. Mr. Horstmann
         already made a very articulate argument about the reasons for
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         transfers back to Nigeria. But, you know, what I have to try
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         and argue to the government is, you know, fair is fair; and if
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         32 months was fair for Macpherson Osemwegie, then something
         similar to that should be fair in this case as well.
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                  THE COURT: Does he want to say anything?
                  MR. TZENG: Yes, he does.
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                  DEFENDANT OSARETIN OMORUYI: Thank you very much, your
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         Honor.
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                  THE COURT: I want to make sure I can hear you.
                                                                    Ιf
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         you want, you can sit down. I won't view that as
    13
         disrespectful. Just speak into the mic, please.
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                   (Pause.)
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                  DEFENDANT OSARETIN OMORUYI: Thank you very much, your
         Honor, for giving me this privilege to speak in your court
    16
         today. My name is Osaretin Omoruyi Godspower. I was born on
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         the 1st of January, 1987, in Nigeria --
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    19
                  THE COURT: I'm sorry. I'm just having a little bit
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         of trouble hearing you, and I know you're being tearful.
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         don't you take a couple of minutes. Do you need Kleenex,
         tissues? Here. Maryellen?
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    23
                   (Pause.)
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                  DEFENDANT OSARETIN OMORUYI: Your Honor, thank you
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         very much for giving me this privilege to speak in your
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honorable court today. My name is Osaretin Omoruyi Godspower. I was born on the first of January, 1987, in Nigeria Edo State, Benin City, into the family of Mr. and Mrs. Omoruyi. I am the first son of my family.

I am the father of two beautiful children. One is my biological son, and the other one is my stepdaughter. These children are my source of joy. I love them down to my bone. Also, I am the proud uncle to my nephew and my niece. They idolize my good moral upbringing.

I hold a bachelor degree in business administration.

I'm also currently pursuing my bachelor's in human services.

Since 2015, I have had the privilege to be in the United States of America as a law-abiding permanent resident of this great country where dreams actually comes to reality.

During my entire life in this country, I have had the privilege of working in different establishments that have entrusted the care of operating their business into my hands. Until June 15 of this year, I had the honor of working with both elderly and young patients, also those with disabilities and life challenges. For them I was their primary contact, and they were entrusted into my care, and they relied on my judgment and advocacy for them.

Your Honor, I love my job, and I am pursuing my bachelor degree in human services because I intend to stay in this field to offer therapies and care for the powerless and

also those who need help.

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As a young man in Africa, my siblings and I used to provide the same service to my beloved sick mother, although it was not easy for us to earn a living to take good care of her. Despite the suffering, we did not go out of our good morals upbringings. Rather, we stand firmly of what we were taught. We were taught love and compassion towards others because these are the things my father brought us up all together with my siblings.

Your Honor, this gave me the experience of caring for others to whom I render assistance of daily living for. Your Honor, this woman is my backbones and my inspiration, strength, persistence and optima. That is my mother, who gave us the privilege of being good kids when we were growing up.

On the charges I am standing before you here today, your Honor, they are in direct contradiction to my beliefs and teachings as the son of a clergyman.

THE COURT: As a son -- I'm just struggling. As the son of a --

DEFENDANT OSARETIN OMORUYI: As the son of a clergyman.

THE COURT: Who's the clergyman, your father?

DEFENDANT OSARETIN OMORUYI: My father.

THE COURT: Is he the one who's here?

DEFENDANT OSARETIN OMORUYI: Yes. My background and

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my past speak for themselves. I hope you will take this into consideration on the decision that you will make here today because the welfare of my wife, my children depend on my services and labor for daily living.

I also respect with all honor, your Honor, I respect the verdict of the jury, and I also respect the laws that abide in this country today.

Your Honor, I would like to thank you very much for serving and providing unbiased judgment to the people of the United States of America and to the entire people in Massachusetts too. Thank you very much, your Honor, and may God bless you as you make your decision here today.

THE COURT: Thank you.

DEFENDANT OSARETIN OMORUYI: Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Let me start off by saying I certainly understand why Mr. Tzeng was so impressed by you when you first walked in the door, and I'm having a hard time figuring out how a person who's so tearful and who helps so much with people with disabilities, which you've done in your life, could have been involved in the conspiracy like this which hurt all these women so deeply who were involved in these romance scams. I'm trying to figure out the measure of you as a man, and I must say I'm struggling with this inconsistency here.

I go through the 3553(a) factors. It was indeed a very serious offense. It was a lot of money involved, a lot of

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it shipped back to Nigeria. These women, probably wonderful women too like the women in your life, were devastated, not just because of the money they lost, but they fell in love with these guys, and yet this guy was telling you they were mugus, they were fools. It shows a certain lack of compassion for people in the human condition; and this was the scheme that you were involved with, and it caused financial and emotional harm.

I've been struggling to find distinctions between you and your brother. Part of it is, I just feel like I understand you as you've spoken to me, which has been very helpful. Your roles were a little different. You had more money flowing through your accounts, but you weren't involved with the storage unit, and it isn't clear what your role was with respect to the unemployment compensation scheme.

To the extent that there is a difference between

Judge Casper's case and this, I think that's based on different

money amounts and the fact that there was a different way of

calculating the Guidelines because he pled guilty. And that

does not penalize your trial right, but I think it was a

different case.

So I must say, I'm impressed with some of the letters I got on how you helped that disabled man. I'm impressed with the tearfulness with which you approach this, and while I am sorry about your child, your children, I often say, and I'll say it many more times unfortunately, that one of the victims

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of these crimes are your children and your family. They've been back here. They love you.

Because of the different situation, and particularly you work with the disabled and looking at the 3553(a) factors, I'm going to impose a sentence of 72 months, which is six months less than I imposed before. I want to make it quite clear that I'm not sure what to do with the 2018. So even if I inappropriately consider the 2018 money, they're right on the cusp, I would have gone to the high end of the Guidelines. I would have gone there no matter what to where I was.

And I am imposing no fine. I will be imposing restitution jointly with your brother and you. I will essentially impose a \$300 special assessment, two years of supervised release subject to the conditions that you —— I read them last time —— that if you are allowed to stay in the country, that you have no contact, direct or indirect, with any victims in this matter. That applies to your family as well. You have to use your true name, not Nelson Bright or Bright Nelson. You have to use your correct name. If ordered deported, you must leave the United States and not return without prior permission of the Secretary of Homeland Security. I know that will be difficult because your family will be here, but as I just heard, your mother is still in Nigeria, you have family there too, but you cannot come back.

You must pay the balance of any restitution according

to a court-ordered repayment schedule. You are prohibited from incurring new credit charges or opening new lines of credit. I think this is all moot, actually, because I think you'll be deported right away. And you must provide the Probation Office access to any requested information, which may be shared with the Asset Recovery Unit of the U.S. Attorney's Office.

I will add to that that while I do think you were genuinely devoted to the people that you helped in healthcare services and to your family, I hope you own in your heart — you say you're father is a clergyman — the harm that you did to the people we heard from at trial, harm that they'll carry in their heart for a very long time, and I'd like to believe that the reason you were so tearful was some sort of acknowledgement of that.

Maryellen?

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MR. TZENG: Your Honor, a couple of things. I did not ask for RDAP because Osaretin Omoruyi suffers no vice.

THE COURT: Right, I won't ask for RDAP on that.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ TZENG: And also he would be requesting Devens as well, as it is the geographically closest.

THE COURT: I will recommend that. He's certainly not violent in any kind of way.

MR. TZENG: Thank you.

THE COURT: I don't know, because he's possibly deported, whether that's possible. I never know whether they

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will, but certainly I would like him to be as close as possible
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         to his family, who have been here throughout most of the trial
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         as well as the sentencing, so his children can visit him.
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                  All right, read the notice of appeal rights.
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                  THE CLERK: Sir, could you please stand. The Court
         hereby notifies you of your right to appeal this sentence. Any
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         appeal from this sentence must be filed with fourteen days of
         entry of judgment on the docket.
                  Do you understand these rights?
                  DEFENDANT OSARETIN OMORUYI: Yes.
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                  THE CLERK: All rise.
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                   (Adjourned, 1:18 p.m.)
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1
                          CERTIFICATE
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     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT )
     DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
 4
                                  ) ss.
     CITY OF BOSTON
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              I, Lee A. Marzilli, Official Federal Court Reporter,
 8
     do hereby certify that the foregoing transcript, Pages 1
     through 93 inclusive, was recorded by me stenographically at
     the time and place aforesaid in Criminal No. 21-10217-PBS,
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11
     United States of America v. Ozakpamwan Henry Omoruyi and
     Osaretin Godspower Omoruyi, and thereafter by me reduced to
12
13
     typewriting and is a true and accurate record of the
14
     proceedings.
15
              Dated this 6th day of February, 2024.
16
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19
20
                   /s/ Lee A. Marzilli
21
                   LEE A. MARZILLI, CRR
22
                   OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
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